REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Resettlement of Krishnarajpete Taluk.

READ—

Government Order No. 783-94—35, dated the 19th April 1886, sanctioning the original settlement of the Krishnarajpete (formerly known as Attikuppe) Taluk.

(2) Letter No. 67, dated the 7th December 1925, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of the aforesaid Taluk.

(3) Letter No. 99, dated the 13—15th February 1926, from the same officer, submitting with his remarks, the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, on the above proposals.

(4) Correspondence ending with letter No. 108, dated the 6th March 1926, from the same officer, forwarding with his further remarks, the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner on the resettlement proposals and three petitions from the raiyats of the Taluk, objecting to the levy of the revised rates.

(5) Further correspondence on the subject from the same officer.

ORDER NO. R. 6014-25—E. S. 22-25-6, DATED 7TH JUNE 1926.

The proposals relate to the revision of assessment of 310 villages of the old Attikuppe (Krishnarajpete Taluk), which are now distributed as follows:—

Krishnarajpete	306 villages
Seringapatam	1 village
Nagamangala	2 villages
Channarayapatna	1 village
Total	310 villages

2. The tract covers an area of about 346 square miles. The climate is usually healthy except for the prevalence of malaria in the low lands around Krishnarajpete. The rainfall ranges from 26·84 to 29·35 inches per annum.

3. There are in the Taluk 154 tanks of which all the major (13 in number) and 35 minor tanks have been restored. A sum of Rs. 2,27,823 has been spent on the improvement and repairs of tanks, since the original settlement. The Taluk has shared in the improvement of irrigational facilities, owing to the construction of the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir. Five channels,—Sri Ramadevaru, Mandagere, Hemagiri, Akkihebbal and Kattehalli, drawn from the Hemavati have been improved resulting in increase in the area under wet cultivation.

4. There has been a steady increase in the population of the Taluk from 58,665 in 1881 to 85,953 in 1921.

5. The Taluk is well served by roads. In addition to four District Fund Roads which existed previously, eight new roads are reported to have been opened by the Taluk Board, connecting the important places, such as Akkihebbal, Kikkeri, Bukanakere and Sindaghatta. The construction of the Mysore, Hassan, Arsikere Railway since the original settlement has greatly added to the facilities of transport.

6. Of the weekly fairs held at 12 places, those at Tondekere, Kikkeri and Kannambadi are the most important. In the annual jatra held near Hemagiri, there is good business in cattle, besides trade in copper and brass utensils and cloth.

7. The agricultural resources of the tract have also increased since the original settlement, houses having increased by 52 per cent, cattle by 45 per cent, carts by 813 per cent and ploughs by 79 per cent. The increase in carts is enormous and it is possible that the figure in the original settlement (262 carts), is incorrect. The prices of staple food crops have risen, the increases in the case of rice, ragi, horse gram, coriander and cocoanut being 272, 380, 395, 326 and 200 per cent respectively. There is similarly great increase in the value of lands. Judging from the statistics furnished by the Registration Department while the sale price was 66, 32 and 135 times the assessment for dry, wet and garden lands respectively in 1896, the corresponding figures rose to 116, 105 and 169 respectively in 1921.

8. In view of the foregoing considerations and the general prosperity of Taluk, the Survey Superintendent proposes the revision of the rates of assessment, follows, retaining the present grouping of lands into two classes:—

MAXIMUM RATES.

Group	Dry		—	Wet		Garden	
	Existing	Proposed		Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
I	2 0 0	2 10 0	Tank	8 0 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	13 4
II	1 12 0	2 4 0	Channel	10 0 0	13 4 0	10 0 0	13 4 0

These proposals are expected to result in a net increase of Rs. 52,548 or 33 per cent over the present assessment of the Taluk or 29 per cent after making allowance for the expansion of cultivation by nearly 4,000 acres.

9. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, is not in favor of adoption of the maximum rates proposed by the Survey Superintendent on the basis of the sanctioned rates of Seringapatam and Yedatore Taluks. He states that the rates in force in the latter taluks which are more densely populated and nearer to Mysore City, and the Railway, should not form the criterion for Krishnarajpete Taluk which resembles Channarayapatna in several respects. He accordingly suggests the following reduced maxima:—

	Dry	Wet		Garden
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	2 6 0	Tank	9 0 0	12 0 0
		Channel	12 0 0	
II	2 2 0	Tank	8 4 0	12 0 0
		Channel	12 0 0	

In respect of one village situated in Channarayapatna Taluk, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, also proposes that the maximum rates therein might follow those of the surrounding villages in Channarayapatna.

10. Agreeing with the views expressed by the two Deputy Commissioners, the Revenue Commissioner considers that the rates proposed by the Survey Superintendent are somewhat high and suggests as a compromise the following rates for the several classes of land:—

Group	Dry	Wet		Garden
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	2 8 0	Tank	9 0 0	12 8 0
		Channel	12 8 0	
II	2 2 0	Tank fed	8 8 0	
		Channel	12 8 0	12 0 0

The maximum proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and the Revenue Commissioner for wet rates under channels is not consistent with the levying of water rate of Rs. 8-8-0 and Rs. 7-8-0 sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 6894-99—L. R. 12-24-20, dated 20th May 1925, for lands under channels; and as pointed out by the Survey Superintendent the maximum should be Rs. 13-4-0 in conformity with the above order.

11. Three objection petitions have been received from the raiyats of three small villages protesting against the revision of assessment on general grounds of inferiority of soil and the inability to pay higher rates than at present. None of the raiyats of the important villages in the taluk have preferred any objections to the Survey Superintendent's revision proposals.

12. Government have considered the Survey Superintendent's proposals and the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan and of the Revenue Commissioner for slightly reducing the maximum rates suggested by the Survey Superintendent for the different classes of land. Considering the physical conditions of the Taluk, its means of communication and its agricultural resources, Government are of opinion that the rates proposed by the Survey Superintendent are in some respects comparatively high and are accordingly pleased to direct that the following maximum rates be adopted:—

	Proposal of the Survey Superintendent.	Revised by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry I Group	2 10 0	2 8 0
„ II Group	2 4 0	2 2 0
Wet 6-tank fed	9 8 0	9 0 0
Channel I and II Groups	13 4 0	13 4 0
Garden I and II Groups	13 4 0	13 4 0

The result of the above modified rates will be a net increase of Rs. 45,322 or 28·79 per cent over the present revenue of the Taluk. The new rates will be announced as soon as possible and brought into effect from 1st July 1926 with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

13. The Irrigation Cess will not be levied separately on Government lands. It will be treated as merged in the revised wet and garden assessment and a lumpsum equivalent to the amount of the cess will be set apart towards the Irrigation Cess Fund.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHEB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Fishery.

READ—

Section 17 of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code, vesting the disposal of the fishery in Government tanks, in the officers of the Revenue Department, subject to rules in force under the provisions of Regulation II of 1901.

2. Paragraph 5 of Rule II of Rules framed by Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation II of 1901 and published in Government Notification No. 9007—Legis. 56, dated 11th December 1912, authorising the Deputy Commissioners to regulate fishing in Government tanks.

3. Letter No. C. 392—24-25, dated 27th August 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner, stating that, in order to avoid complications arising out of dual control, the right of auctioning fisheries in the case of all irrigation works under the control of the Public Works Department, may be vested in that Department, the revenue derived therefrom being credited to Land Revenue Miscellaneous, and suggesting that Section 17 of the Land Revenue Rules may be modified accordingly.

4. Unofficial Note No. 12630, dated 5th May 1926 of the Chief Engineer, stating that the practice obtaining in the matter of the sale of fisheries in Government tanks is not quite uniform, that it is desirable to lay down a uniform procedure and that as the sale of fishing by the Revenue Department in tanks under the direct management of the Public Works Department introduces another agency, and conflict is inevitable, the proposal of the Revenue Commissioner to invest the Public Works Department with that power, in case of tanks under the direct control of the Public Works Department may be sanctioned.

ORDER NO. R. 6074-83—L. R. 112-25-10, DATED 9TH JUNE 1926.

In the circumstances represented, Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner (as agreed to by the Chief Engineer) and to modify Rule 17 of the Land Revenue Rules, as under :—

"Subject to any rule in force under the provisions of Regulation II of 1901, the fishery in Government tanks under the control of the Revenue Department may be sold annually by the Taluk Amildar or such other officer as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, while, in respect of the tanks under the direct control of the Public Works Department, the right to auction fishery, is vested in that Department. This will not affect the

right of fishing, free of charge, in the case of raiyats who have done or are doing the usual maintenance work for either class of tanks. In every case, fishing shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) all banks, etc., thrown up for the purpose of catching fish, shall be removed ;
(*b*) fishing shall not be permitted near the front facing or weirs of the tank ;
(*c*) no damage shall be done to the facing or to the tank in any way ; and
(*d*) the right of fishing is not exercised so as to render the water unfit for domestic purposes.

2. A Notification modifying Rule 17 of the Land Revenue Rules will issue separately.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHEB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

RAILWAY SECRETARIAT.

The reduction of third class Railway Fares.

READ—

Government Order No. R. S. 1742-47—Ry. F. 130 O. L. 22-23, dated 22nd January 1923, sanctioning certain passenger fares on the Mysore Railways from the 15th February 1923.

ORDER NO. R. S. 2145-50—RY. F. 130-02 OF 25-26, DATED 14TH JUNE 1926.

The question of the reduction of railway fares to the pre-war rates was brought forward at the Representative Assembly Session of June 1925 and it was referred to the Standing Committee for Railways, Electrical and Public Works Departments for opinion. That Committee was, however, of opinion that no modification in the existing rates was practicable.

After due consideration, Government are pleased to accord sanction for the third class railway fares for the Mail and Express trains on Metre Gauge Section of the Mysore Railways being reduced from 4½ pies to 4 pies per mile. The other fares sanctioned in the above order will remain unaltered.

A. A. KHAN,
Ag. *Secretary for Railways,*
Government of Mysore.